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Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1 and 25cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts

CATTLE SHOW,

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, PLOUGHING MATCH AND SALE,

At Govanstown, Md. on 18th, 19th and 20th Oct. 1841.

THE BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY Will hold its Second Annual Fair on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 18th, 19th and 20th days of Oct. 1843, at Govanstown, 4 miles from Baltimore, on the York road—The Society offers a very liberal schedule of Premiums.—Competition is solicited from abroad, for the premiums offered for Essays, Agricultural Implements and Machinery. All other premiums will be limited to the county and city.

PREMIUMS:

FARMS.

For the best cultivated Farm of not less than 80, nor more than 100 acres, except woodland, A Silver Goblet
For the best do. of 100 acres and upwards, do except woodland, do
To the farmer who has improved his farm in the shortest time and most economical manner, do
Committee—Judson M. Duckett, Chairman, Wilson M. Carey, Jesse Garret.

CROPS.

For the best 15 acres of Corn, Sett of American Farmer
Do 5 do do Sett of Farmer's Cabinet
Do 15 do Wheat, Sett of Cultivator
Do 10 do do 4 yrs. sub. to Am. Farmer
To be accompanied with a full statement of the manure used, manner of preparing the ground, character of soil, description of seed planted, and manner in which the corn was cultivated; the certificate of three respectable gentlemen will be required, who saw the ground measured, as well as the grain.—To be referred to the Committee on Farms.

ESSAYS.

For the best Essay on the system of Farming best adapted to Baltimore county, including rotation of crops, and having reference to the productiveness as well as progressive improvement of the same, A copy of Loudon's Encyclopedia To be referred to the Committee on Farms.
For the best treatise on the proper and most profitable method of applying lime, Sett American Farmer
Committee—Wm. F. Johnson, Ch., Micajah Merryman, Henry Carroll of My Lady's Manor.
For the best essay explaining the Cause of the Failure of the Rye Crop, with a remedy for the same, Sett of the Farmer's Cabinet
Committee—Edward P. Roberts, ch., Thomas Love and Aquila Talbot.

For the best Treatise on the proper management of an Apple and Peach Orchard, Loudon's Ency. on Gardening
Committee—R. Sinclair, sr. ch., Lloyd N. Rogers and Hil-len Jenkins.
For the best Treatise on the most effectual mode of destroying the Carolina Pink, and other noxious weeds, 4 yrs sub. to Amer. Farmer, or Farmer's Cabinet.
Committee—John R. Cockey, ch., Elijah Marsh, and Thomas Kelso.

For the best treatise on the Hessian Fly, with a preventive against the ravages of the same, to be tested by a committee, \$25 in Agricultural works
Committee—Gideon B Smith, ch'u, Dr D S Gittings, Dr Hy Wilkins, John Y Day, Horace Love.

For the best method of keeping Farm Accounts, A Gold Pen
Committee—Henry Mankin, ch'n, Samuel Wyman, J W Ward.
For the best treatise on the Rust, with a remedy, \$25
Committee—Wm F Pearce, ch'n, Mr Raphael, Col. Edw Howard.

For the best treatise on the breed of Cattle, best suited to Baltimore county, 4 yr's sub to American Farmer
Committee—John Gibson, ch'n, Wm Anderson, David Carlisle.

CATTLE.

For the best pair Working Oxen, A handsome Yoke
Committee—Sam'l Worthington, ch'n, Geo Beltzhoover and Isaac Webster.

For the best Cow, without regard to breed, Silver Butter Tub
Committee—J P E Stanley, ch'n, Robt Howard, D M Perine and John Pearce.

For the best thorough bred Durham Bull, 2 yrs old and upwards, Silver Goblet
For the best Durham Bull, between 1 & 2 yrs do Medal
For the best do Bull Calf, 4 mos to 1 yr old, do do
For the best do Cow, 2 yrs & upwards, Silver Butter Tub
For the second best do do Certificate

For the best Durham Heifer 1 & 2 yrs old, Silver Medal
For do do do calf, 4 mos & 1 yr old, do do
Committee—J P E Stanley, ch'n, A B Kyle and Col Atlee.

For the best thorough bred Devon Bull, 2 years old and upwards, Silver Goblet
For do do do between 1 & 2 yrs old, do Medal
For do do do Bull Calf, between 4 mos and 1 yr old, do do
For do do do Devon Cow, 2 years old and upwards, Silver Butter Tub

For second best do do do Certificate
For best Devon Heifer, between 1 & 2 yrs old, do do
For best do do Calf, 4 mos to 1 yr old, do do
Committee—Geo Law, ch'n, Jas Sykes & Robt Howard.

For the best thorough bred Ayrshire Bull, 2 yrs old and upwards, Silver Goblet
For the best do between 1 & 2 yrs old, do Medal
Do do Bull Calf, 4 mos to 1 yr old, do Medal
Do do Ayr's Cow, 2 yrs old & upw Silver Goblet
2d best do do do Certificate

Do do do Heifer, 1 & 2 yrs old Silver Medal
Do do do do Calf, 4 mos & 1 yr do do
Committee—Benj C Howard, ch'n, D M Perine and Frederick Harrison.

For the best thorough bred Alderney Bull, 2 years old and upwards, Silver Goblet
Do do Bull between 1 and 2 yrs old, Silver Medal
Do do Bull Calf, 4 mos to 1 yr old, do do
Do do Cow, 2 yrs old and upwards, Silver Goblet
2d best do do do Certificate

Do do Heifer, 1 and 2 yrs old, Silver Medal
Do do Calf, 4 mos and 1 yr old, do do
Same Committee.

For the best cross or country breed Bull, 2 yrs old and upwards, Sett of American Farmer
Do do Bull, 1 and 2 years old, Silver Medal
Do do do Calf, 4 mos and 1 yr old, do do
Do do Cow, 2 yrs and up. Silver Ice Cream Ladle
2d best do do do Certificate

Do do Heifer, 1 and 2 yrs old, Silver Medal
Do do do Calf, 4 mo and 1 year old, do do
Committee—John Pearce, ch'n, Jeremiah Yellott, and Jno Worthington, Randallstown.

FAT CATTLE.

For the two best fat Cattle, Silver Goblet
For the two second best do do do
Committee—Henry F Turner, ch'n, Jefferson Rusk, and Wm Eden.

SHEEP.

For the best South Down Buck, Silver Knife and Fork
do New Leicester do do do
do Merino do do do
do Saxony do do do
do 3 Ewes of the above breeds, Silver Cream Spoon
Committee—Tho B Cockey, ch'n, H B Chew, and Joshua M Turner.

SWINE.

For the best Boar, Silver plated Lard Lamp
For the 2d best do do do
For the best Breeding Sow, Pair silver plated Candlesticks

For the 2d best Breeding Sow Gold Pencil
Committee—John Yellott, ch'n, Hy Crowl and Fr. Cook.

HORSES.

For the best Stud Horse, for general purposes, Silver Goblet
For the best Brood Mare for general purposes, Pair silver plated Cake Baskets
For the best Jack, Silver Goblet
For the best Mule, Silver Medal
Committee—Henry Stevenson of Josiah, ch'n, John Baker and Henry Habbersett.

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

For the best Furrow Plough, Silver Goblet
do Subsoil do do
do Hill-side do do
The ploughs to be tested at the ploughing match.
Committee—H M Fitzhugh, ch'n, Sam'l Stone and Michl. Alder.

For the best Horse Power and Threshing Machine, \$25
do Corn Sheller, Gold Pencil
do Corn and Cob Crusher, do
do Straw Cutting Machine, do
do Drill Barrow, do
do Steaming Apparatus, Silver Snuff Box

Premiums will be given for any other Implements of husbandry of peculiar merit enumerated above.
Committee—J T H Worthington, ch'n, Edward Rider, E. Parsons, John Rodgers, Ab Linthicum, jr.

PRODUCTS OF THE DAIRY.

For the best 2 lbs Butter, Pair silver Butter Knives
do sample Cheese, 5 lbs Silver Cheese Scoop
Committee—R Gilmer, jr. ch'n, J G Davis, D Barnum.

SILK.

For the best bushel of Cocoons, Gold Thimble
do lb Reeled Silk, Silver Knitting Sheath
do lb Sewing do Silver Needle Case
Committee—E L'Hernault, ch'n, Gideon B Smith and E P Roberts.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

For the best acre of Potatoes, Silver Medal
do do Beets or Mangel Wurzel, do
do do Ruta Baga, do
do do White Turnips, do
Competitors for the above premiums will be required to produce the certificate of two gentlemen, stating the number of bushels raised per acre.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the handsomest home made Quilt, Gold Thimble
do best home made Sheeting, Gold Needle Case
do do do Blanket, do do
do do do fulled Linsey for men's wear, Gold Pencil
do do do Carpet, Handsome Celery Glass
do pair do Stockings, Sett silver Knitting Needles
do handsomest Rug, Pair of gold Scissors
do do silk or worsted Embroidery, do
Committee—Daniel Warfield, ch'n, Wm Tiffany and Jno Y Wethered.

FRUIT.

For the best peck of autumn Apples, Silver Fruit Knife
do do do winter do do do
do do do autumn Pears, do do
do do do winter do do do
Committee—Dr Edmondson, ch'n, Edw Kurtz and R D Burns.

Any gentleman appointed on either of the above committees, declining to serve, is requested to apprise the Secretary of the fact, before the 10th of May next.

Premiums will be given for the best varieties of FRUIT, and the best 5 pounds of HONEY.

Certificates will be given at the discretion of the committees for any Stock, Farming Implements, &c. of superior merit, which may not, however, be thought entitled to one of the above mentioned premiums.

REGULATIONS.

Competitors for premiums are referred to the following rules and regulations of the Society, a compliance with which will be strictly required by the Executive Committee.

No applicant for any premium hereafter offered by the society, shall be entitled to said premium, unless said applicant shall be the owner of the object, property or article, entered

for such premium, at the time of exhibiting the same; excepting male animals owned out of the county, and brought into the same for the purpose of propagating their species, and which have been kept in the county for that purpose, for the six months previous. In such cases the animals may be entered for premiums by the person by whom said animals have been so kept: provided, however, that nothing in this by-law shall be construed to affect the rights of minor sons of members, who are now entitled to offer objects for premiums.

Competitors for premiums on Stock and other articles must cause an entry to be made on the society's book, at the office of the Recording Secretary, (J. B. H. FULTON, Ramsay's Hotel, Govanstown,) before 10 o'clock, AM. on the first day of the Show. Competitors in the Ploughing Match must enter on or before the 18th day of October.

All animals must be on the Society's ground, opposite Ramsay's hotel, by 10 o'clock, AM. on the first day of the Show, that they may be arranged in their proper places, and must remain until the afternoon of the second day, unless the committee of Arrangement consent to their removal at an earlier time.

Articles designed for exhibition or premium, must be distinctly labelled with the owner's name and residence. They must be placed under the control of the Committee of Arrangement, by 10 o'clock of the first day of the exhibition, at the hotel, and not be removed until the close of the Fair.

The Committee may withhold a premium when there is no competition, or when the animal or article is not in their opinion worthy of reward.

The several awarding Committees will enter upon the discharge of their duties at 12 o'clock of the first day; and on the completion of their awards, will prepare accurate lists of the same, to be handed to the Secretary by 9 o'clock, AM. on Thursday, the second day.

Competitors for premiums on Farms, must cause an entry to be made with the Recording Secretary, (J. B. H. Fulton, Baltimore city,) on or before the 1st of June. The reviewing committee will give due notice to competitors, at what time their farms will be viewed.

Competitors are referred to the following by-law, which will govern the committee in awarding premiums on farms, viz: That reference will be had "to Crops, Barns, Trees, Garden, Cattle, and other Stock, and Farming Utensils, without reference to the cost of buildings."

"No member of the Viewing Committee shall be entitled to enter his farm as a competitor for premiums on farms, while serving upon said committee."

The Ploughing Match will take place at 10 o'clock, AM. on Friday, the 20th day of October.

The sale of stock will commence at 11 o'clock, AM. of the same day.

It is required that all Machines, Horse Powers, &c. shall be on the ground the day previous, when the Committee of Arrangement will be in attendance.

Persons from a distance, having improved stock of any description for sale, are invited to attend—The society will have an auctioneer to conduct all sales free of charge—Secure pens will be provided for all stock sent for exhibition—An abundant supply of provender may be had on the ground.

The Executive Committee confidently hope that all will manifest a willingness to contribute to the interest of the occasion, by sending any thing which may possess merit, although not included in the above schedule; and as a room will be appropriated exclusively to the display of Needle Work, &c. they rely upon the Ladies to make it an interesting part of the exhibition.

ANNUAL MEETING, &c.

An Address will be delivered on Thursday, the 19th Oct. at 12 o'clock, and the premiums distributed immediately afterwards.

The Annual Meeting of the Society for the Election of Officers will be held on Friday, 20th, at 3 o'clock, PM.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

President—JOHN RIDGELY, of Hampton.

Vice Presidents.

Gen. John Spear Smith,	Ho. Hollingsworth, Esq.
Gen. T. E. Stansbury,	Col. Joseph Jameson.
Wilson M. Carey, Esq.	John Y. Wethered, Esq.
Col. Nicholas M. Bosley,	Robert A. Taylor, Esq.
Hon. J. T. H. Worthington,	George Law, Esq.
Hon. James Turner,	Ky. Carroll, Esq. of My La-

Treasurer—James Howard. [dy's Manor,

Corr. Secretary—H. C. Turnbull

Record. Secretary—J. B. H. Fulton.

Executive Committee.

David Stuart,	William Jessup,	Henry M. Fitzhugh
Edward Rider,	Thos. T. Gorsuch,	Wm. G. Howard,
James Carroll, jr.	John M. Duckett,	Thos. J. Hillen,
	JOHN B. H. FULTON,	Rec'g Sec'y.

DUTY ON TOBACCO.—Mr. Weed, in one of his letters from abroad says:—"The duty on tobacco in England and France is enormous. I was startled to learn, what every American ought to know, that England derives an annual revenue of about fifteen millions, and France a still larger sum, from duties upon tobacco!"

VARIATION OF CROPS.

It is a remark of practical men, that the land is *fresh* to such a crop, not having grown the same species for some years before; thus accounting for its flourishing appearance. To the question, what takes place in the soil during a fermentation, with the extraction of certain proportions of the materials of a decomposable nature contained within the soil, is effected during the process of vegetation, and in a manner peculiar to the species grown. Then, if the same grain or vegetable be sown the following year, the same precise fermentation and proportion must necessarily take place, and be required for the unfolding and perfecting of the same plant, and of course, so continue to be the case for any number of years afterwards. And what then must be tendency of such a practice? why, a rapid approximation to poverty and barrenness. In this view we are supported, most completely, by facts; for we see, in the space of a few years, that the land which is continued to be sown with the same species of grain, will produce next to nothing, save the weeds which are indigenous to the soil and circumstances; and if manure be added under the idea of improving the soil, the weeds will still be the chief gainers, and flourish with proportioned vigor, and only choking the grain the sooner. It is true, that certain soils will bear a repetition of one kind of crop longer than others, according to their constitution; but in general, two good crops of the same species in succession are rarely obtained from the same land; but let the land be cropped by a different species every year, for a few years together, and the fermentation with the extracted proportions, will then be varied according to the degrees of difference and peculiarities of the description sown; and these degrees of difference are denoted by the peculiar marks of vigor of the growing plants. By adopting this practice, instead of growing one productive crop only, a succession of 2, 3, 4, or even more, may be obtained to complete a series proportionate to the judiciousness of the selected variety and the soil; after which, the recurrence of the succession may take place with profit, and by proper cultivation conjoined with manuring, be continued forever, with the land improving. The advantages gained by the introduction of a variety in succeeding crops, appears to be owing, in the first place, to some of the species rooting deep; others superficial; others diagonal, and so on; by which means every part of cultivated soil becomes investigated by their fibres. In the second place, one plant may require a large proportion of oxygen, another of hydrogen, a third of carbon, and the like, to collect each of which, for the healthy maintenance of each respective plant, requires an interval of two, three, four, or more years, according, of course, to circumstances. And supposing the interval of any species of grain be passed over for a time, the result to be anticipated in the future crop of the same species, is—provided the land be kept in a high state of cultivation all the while—that the vegetation of the plants will prove conspicuously fine and vigorous, and at harvest exceed the former crop of the same species, either in grain or straw, or both. Relative to the truth of all the above particulars, it is only necessary to attend to the analyzed products of a few species of vegetables, and we find a difference in the proportion of the materials of which they are composed, which passing through their peculiar organization, causes that characteristic feature—their variety.

Experience has, a thousand times, confirmed the necessity of a variation in the succeeding crops, to a certain extent; consequently, the best judgment of an agriculturist is required to select those useful species which will follow each other most successfully; to ascertain, also, the necessary interval of time of each respectively, before a repetition of the same course can take place, to ensure on an average of years, the greatest permanent produce at the least expense. A person first entering on a farm, may not be well acquainted with its constitution; therefore, the benefit of a few years' experience must be had, before the nature and properties of soil and circumstances can be fully known, and a permanent profitable produce gained.

Similes are great elucidators—the recourse to them will therefore assist in explaining more clearly some parts of the reasoning which has here been employed. Let, then, a piece of fresh-burnt lime have a little water poured on it; a chemical process commences, which exhibits itself by a lump of lime breaking to pieces, the vanishing of the water accompanied with the evolution of heat and steam—and then all is quiet; but a little more water being thrown on, the same process and result ensues,

which may be repeated till the whole mass is saturated with water, and converted into the hydrate of lime, when, the balance of affinities being established, no further decomposition and evolution of heat will take place, whatever quantity of water may be afterwards applied. This hydrate of lime may be dissolved, and with the addition of sand, form mortar, or be mechanically suspended in a body of water; but the same recurrence of phenomena is impossible, until the hydrate has been exposed to the fire of a furnace to re-expel the water; when the same appearances will be visible on a second application of water. But let the hydrate of lime be exposed to the influence of carbonic acid, and the hydrate will in due time become the carbonate of lime; and for this acid, having a stronger affinity for lime than water, expels the water and combines with the lime; and during this change, a different fermentation goes on from the former, and continues until the lime is saturated with the acid, when all is quiet again. Now let a third substance be applied to the carbonate of lime, as the muriatic acid, which has a stronger affinity for lime than the carbonic acid, by a strong and rapid effervescence, until the balance of affinities is once more established, and the carbonate changed into the *muriate* of lime, when no further addition of the same acid will have effect. Suppose, however, the sulphuric acid be next employed, which, from its superior power over the muriatic, will take place of the same; the *sulphate* of lime will then be formed. And then, having gone through this series of changes, if the furnace be again had recourse to, the lime may be once more obtained pure, and all the before mentioned phenomena, like a circle of crops, can be practiced and seen a second, a third, or fourth time, or as often as may be desired.—*Bland's Agriculture.*

STYLE OF FARMING IN INDIANA.

The land is not cleared for cultivation in this state, as it usually is in Maine.—They never cut the trees down, and then burn the *cutdown*, and pile up the logs and thus have the land all clear before they put in the crop. They first deaden the trees. This is done by *giraling* them, that is, by cutting through the bark around the tree. This done, the trees die the next year. Then clearing away what little brush there may be, they plough the land and plant the corn with the dead trees all standing. After a few years, these dead trees are blown down by the wind. They then chop them up, not by an axe, as we do in Maine, but by placing a chunk across the fallen tree, at convenient distances, they set fire to it, and by renewing the brand occasionally, they succeed in burning the log into a manageable shape. Then then wheel one around against another, and by tending them properly while burning, they get them all out of the way without much use of the axe. I guess they would find some of our eastern headlocks hard customers. For pasturing they frequently deaden only a part of the trees, leaving all the best and most thrifty standing. Sowing fine grass among these standing trees, they form a woodland pasture, where the cattle frequently live all winter without hay or shelter.

The fences are made wholly of rails, in what we call in Maine, Virginia style, the rails being laid zigzag. The fences are usually ten or twelve rails high. Ash and poplar furnish excellent rails. In erecting their houses they pay little or no attention to the road, but select a spot near a spring, or located convenient to their farm in other respects. By cutting away a few trees, they may have, by a few hours' labor, as good a road as the public highway usually is. In travelling through the country in the interior you might see but a few of the best farms and dwellings, unless you leave the public highway and go off into by-paths.

The ploughing is done by horse-power, oxen being seldom used. The corn is hoed altogether by horses. A small boy with a horse and plough will go over a large field in a few days, ploughing between the rows both ways, and that is all the hoeing the corn gets. The hay is cut after the wheat harvest is over, and stacked. In the winter the cattle go to the stacks and help themselves. The hay is never stowed in barns and fed out to cattle, as in the east. The wheat is cradled, stacked, and when dry, threshed out by the horses.

The threshing floor is of primitive fashion, such as old Abraham used, consisting of a bed of earth of convenient dimensions, made smooth and hard. The corn is picked off from the stalks, and the chaff are then turned into fodder. The potatoes are dug and heaped up in the garden, and covered with a few inches of earth. When the family want a mess for dinner, they make a hole in the

heap, and dig the potatoes out, and stop the hole up with a little straw. Cabbages and other garden vegetables, and also apples, are preserved in the same manner as potatoes. Sometimes, instead of gathering the corn from the field, they turn in a drove of hogs to fatten for the market. By the way, the country is very populous of hogs. Their name is Legion.—*Portland Argus.*

CANADA THISTLE.

Three Hills Farm, July 4, 1843.

Dear Sir—Feeling as I do, a lively interest in the prosperity of the farmers of Delaware, and more particularly the members of the New Castle County Agricultural Society, by whom I was treated so kindly and hospitably while attending their annual meeting in September, 1841, that I deem it my duty to endeavor to render them, as well as yourself, every assistance in my power.

I noticed your circular published in a late number of the American Farmer, addressed to the Farmers of New Castle Co., in regard to the Canada Thistle, for the introduction of which you seem *justly alarmed*, for it needs but a mere enumeration of its various mischiefs, to deprecate it as one of the *most serious* and *intolerable pests* that would threaten or befall any section of our country, and if every society had taken the same precaution you have to smother it in its infancy, its course would probably have been arrested.

If it is not speedily arrested in its progress, the time is not far distant, when your fertile fields, pleasure grounds and court yards will be infested with this unwholesome foreign intruder, and the value of your soils will be reduced one third or perhaps one half of their present value.

The roots of the Canada thistle, on examination, will be found to extend to the depth of from six to thirty inches, spreading horizontally in different directions and in numerous branches, which are set with eyes, once in 5 or 6 inches. These eyes are ready to start up at any time, but generally spring up the next Spring, supported not only by perpendicular roots but various small fibres. Thus the roots increase and spread till the ground is filled with them.—The stalk of the plant is single, straight and erect, and sends out from the main stalk towards the top, rising to the height of 14 to 56 inches, according to the richness or poverty of the soil. Size of the stock at the surface of the ground, from the bigness of a pipe stem to that of a man's little finger; thick set, with very narrow scolloped leaves, which as well as the stock are armed with sharp prickles; the blossoms are purple, and the receptacle of the seed berries on the top of the several branches, are of the bigness of a woman's sewing needle. The stalk dies in the fall, and from the roots others spring up the following season; the stalk is hollow near the ground from 4 to 6 inches.

The Canada Thistle will grow on the poorest soils, and seem more partial to clay, or soils inclining to clay than any other, probably from its tenacity and adhering to the light downy substance attached to the seed, and retaining it where it vegetates the ensuing spring. By means of this down it floats in the air and is scattered to great distances. It is generally found on naked or uncultivated spots, and by the road side, seldom or never on fields in grass.

It is often introduced by grass seeds, particularly Timothy and Clover which have been gathered where the thistle is prevalent, and which has probably been the principal means by which it has been introduced into this state. The banks of our canals and rail-roads, are lined with them. Thirty miles north of this, they seem to have obtained a foothold so permanent that they have not only taken possession of the sides of the roads but whole fields are covered with them.—About five or six years since, when on a visit to that section, I was much surprised at the apparent apathy with which the farmers viewed them. They were then ripe, and the air filled with their light downy seed floating in every direction.

Ploughing and working among them, unless it is followed up with a *determination* of extirpating them, seems rather to increase than destroy them. It is my opinion, from careful observation, that they spread from the roots, and according to the best of my calculation, at the rate of four to five feet in every direction, and the result of my experiments, observations and reflections, has brought me to the following conclusions and theory: *that by whatever means the foliage or leaves or stalks of the plant are continually and frequently destroyed for one season, or two at most, during the months of June, July, August and September, will destroy the Canada Thistle.*

It is a settled principle in physiology, that leaves are as essential to vegetables as lungs are to animals; and that without the healthful exercise of these organs, both the vegetable and the animal will become diseased and ultimately die. Leaves are as necessary to the roots of plants as roots are to the leaves; they are mutually dependent on each other, and one cannot long exist without the other. The repeated and complete defoliation of a plant, therefore, must soon be fatal to its roots, and an effectual mode of eradicating them.

A correspondent of the Cultivator, 1st vol. page 54, says in reference to this pest to the farmers, "my mode of treatment, is, to plant the field one year. That will subdue the sod. The next year, commence as soon as the thistle comes up in the spring, to plough them, and continue to plough them, say once in two or three weeks, or as often as they come up or appear, until it is time to sow the field with winter grain. By this time the thistles if attended to as directed, will be totally destroyed by it."

With sentiments of respect, I remain, sir, your friend and obedient servant,

CALEB N. BEMENT.

To J. W. THOMSON, M. D.

President of New Castle Ag. Society.

PAULAR MERINO SHEEP.

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER.—In a communication published in the February No. of the Cultivator, page, 38, in answer to Inquirer, in reference to the Paular Merino Sheep, and the feed which mine received, I said I was making some experiments in feed, the result of which I would communicate to the readers of the Cultivator. My present object is to redeem that pledge.

My flock was divided about the first of December, into four lots.

No. 1, fed corn, at the rate of 2 qts. to 32 sheep.

2, " oats and corn " 3 " "

3, " oats, " 4 " "

4, " cracked corn; that is, corn taken to the mill in the ear, and cob and corn ground together. They were fed on this meat at the rate of four quarts to 32 sheep, a part of the winter, and the remainder of the time on buckwheat bran, and the coarsest of the flour—the finest being kept for family use—at the rate of 6 qts. to 32 sheep; each lot were fed otherwise alike.

The result is, they have all wintered well. There was no perceptible difference in spring. The ewes have done equally well in rearing lambs; as I have now from my 62 ewes, which are of sufficient age to rear lambs, 62 thrifty lambs. They were all tagged before turning them out to grass; taking from each, as near an equal quantity as possible. They were all washed the same day; my men were two days in shearing them. The wool was done up and weighed in the presence of several gentlemen, who pronounced it *very clean*. From the 62 breeding ewes, and 27 yearling bucks and ewes, and 1 stock buck, in all 90, the following is the result, as taken from minutes made at the time:

Lot No. 1, 16 sheep, fed corn,	84 lbs. 2 oz.
" 2, 16 " corn and oats,	91 " 1 "
" 3, 37 " oats,	190 " 6 "
" 4, 21 " ground feed,	112 " 0 "
90	478 " 9 "

Being but 2 oz. less, on the whole flock, than 5 lbs. 6 oz. per head.

Those fed on corn and oats, it will be noticed, gave the heaviest fleeces, but these, were very young bucks. The other three lots were all ewes, of different ages, and nothing in the sheep, which should give the preference to those which gave the heaviest fleeces, which are those fed on ground feed.

From the results of this experiment, I am led to believe that it is better to grind feed for sheep, as well as other animals. I intend to renew my experiments the next winter, and hope other sheep owners will do the same. I find an increasing demand for my Paular Merino Bucks, having already supplied several orders from different parts of this state and Ohio, the present season.

Permit me to say to your correspondent, Mr. J. R. Speed, who has given us an account of his flock of selected Merinos, in the July no. of the Cultivator, that he has, in my humble opinion, acted wisely in rejecting the Saxony, and commencing a flock with Spanish Merinos. I cannot imagine how any man can afford to keep sheep, which will yield from two to two and a half pounds of wool only.

I think also with Mr. S., that the weights of the seven fleeces, an account of which he gives, are certainly "very clever." But he has not arrived at the top round of the ladder" yet.

If he will take my word for it, which can be substantiated by several credible witnesses, who saw them weighed, I have had taken from the same number of ewes, and yearling buck, fleeces which weighed as follows:—6 lbs. 10 oz.; 6 lbs. 9 oz. 6 lbs. 4 oz.; 5 lbs. 15 oz.; 5 lbs. 13 oz.; 5 lbs. 12 oz., and one yearling buck, 6 lbs. 12 oz., total 43 lbs. 11 oz. An average of 6 lbs. 4 oz. of clean washed wool, exclusive of tags. These were, of course, my heaviest fleeces.

Nor need Mr. S. fear, if he has got the right kind of Merinos. They will give as large a yield of wool, when hundreds are kept upon a farm, as when tens only are kept, provided they have proper feed and attention.

Very respectfully,
Galway, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1843.

R. A. AVERY.

Alb. Cult.

CURATIVE RECEIPTS.

Mr. John Farrar has communicated the following receipts, which he says are worth knowing, to the South-ers Cultivator:

Remedy for a Fistula or Pole Evil on a Horse.—Take a common yard or toad frog between the fingers and thumb, and rub the diseased part with the belly of the frog. The water within the frog will soon escape and moisten the place which is being rubbed; but the operator must not stop rubbing till the frog is to all appearance dead. Rubbing once a day for three or four days, I have never known to fail effecting a cure, if commenced before matter had collected. An old gentleman from North Carolina gave me this information fifteen years ago. He said he had known it tried for forty years, and had never known a failure if well attended to, and had known several cures after matter had collected.

Kidney Worms in Hogs.—We sometimes have a hog or hogs to become weak in the loins, and finally drop their hindparts, without being able to raise them again, which, when they move, are dragged along.—This, in ninety nine cases out of one hundred, is produced by what is called kidney worms. To prevent this, or to effect a cure after a hog has (as we say) broken down, requires nothing but a free use of copperas dissolved in water and mixed with meal so as to form a dough. It will require some six or eight doses to cure a hog after he has got down. All farmers should give this preparation to their hogs several times in the spring of the year—in fact, it is good for them occasionally through the year. I had a hog down last year, dragging itself about for several days before I gave him copperas, which after I commenced soon effected a cure, and he was on his feet again. Copperas will destroy the large worms frequently found in the bowels of a hog, as well as those that are in the kidneys. One ounce or less is enough for a hog at a time, and given one a day is enough in any case. Sulphur is also good for hogs, and enough of it will make them shed lice if they have any, and may be given without any risk of danger; or at least if there is any danger in giving it, I have never found it out.

COCKROACHES.—The following method of destroying these detestable intruders is simple and effective: Procure from the apothecary a small quantity of that odoriferous vegetable called poke root. Boil it in water until the juices are extracted, and mingle the liquor with good molasses; spread the mixture in large patters or soup plates; place these wherever the cockroaches visit, and the enemy will be found slain by fifties and hundreds on the following morning. A gentleman to whom we are indebted for this information, states that he slaughtered 575 cockroaches in one night, by the above process, and that the root which had been boiled being thrown into a closet thickly infested by the enemy, the place was quitte entirely in a few days, great numbers being left dead upon the floor.—*Boston Gazette.*

TO DESTROY BED BUGS.—Make a strong decoction of red pepper, when ripe, and apply it with a common paint brush to the joints of the bedsteads, wainscoting, &c. where these odious insects usually resort, and it is said it will soon destroy them.—*Tenn. Agr.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

BALTIMORE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We have inserted in our columns to-day the *List of Premiums* of this society, to which we respectfully call the attention of every farmer of the county. From the activity of the officers of the association, and the happy influence of the *Clubs* instituted under its auspices, the public mind has been impressed with the belief that the next exhibition will far excel the last, brilliant as that was; therefore, members of the association and of the Clubs, and farmers of Baltimore County, see that this expectation be more than realized.

While we have pen in hand, we would call the attention to such gentlemen as may intend to compete for the *Premiums on Essays*, that their own interest, as well as that of the Judges, would be promoted, if their essays were handed over to the judges at least two weeks before the Fair. Such a course would allow time for reading and reflection upon their respective merits, and enable judgments to be formed in time to secure the making of the decisions during the fair, a thing which, while it could not fail to be agreeable to the competing parties, would add much to the importance of the proceedings of the association.

As there will doubtless be a large number of fine animals, and a variety of Agricultural Implements of the most approved kinds, on the ground, we would respectfully suggest to the farmers and planters at a distance, that the occasion would be a suitable one to make a selection, and we cordially invite them to favor us with their presence on the occasion. To those who cannot make it convenient to attend in person, we respectfully offer our services to make such purchases as may be desirable for them.

Editors in Maryland and the neighboring states will oblige the society by calling attention to the Fair, through the columns of their respective papers.

MR. EASTMAN'S LETTER.—We acknowledge the receipt of a *second* letter from this gentleman, making a very clever apology for the *first*, which, as it appeared upon its face, was written under the belief that Mr. Pedder had visited Baltimore on our invitation. As Mr. E. disavows all intention of questioning Mr. Pedder's right to visit Baltimore, alleges that his letter was written in a hurry, but with the most perfect friendly feeling towards himself and all others concerned, we can only say that we receive his *amende honorable* as full and satisfactory. Indeed, though we felt somewhat chafed at first by the tone of his *former* letter, our philosophy taught us, before we penned our reply, to dismiss from our mind every thing like unkind feeling, and in saying what we did, were influenced solely by that sense of self respect which we have ever cherished as among the richest possessions of our nature, and without which, we should look upon ourselves as a worthless thing.

We cheerfully comply with Mr. Eastman's request to publish his *postscript*:

P. S. I herewith enclose you a copy of a postscript to a letter from the Hon. W. D. Merrick, to me dated the 5th inst., which I would thank you to have inserted in the *American Farmer* of next week.

The plough Mr. Merrick speaks of, is one of my new 9 inch. Cleazy ploughs. J. S. E.

"Your new plough, the invention, I think you told me of Cleazy, works admirably, is of easy draft, turns the sward better than any I have ever used, and certainly will be very much less expensive in points than any other. I have fallowed twenty acres of clover land with mine, and have not yet been obliged to turn the point over, and by letting out and twice turning (which it is calculated for.) at the same rate the single point would answer for 80 acres, fully four times as much service as I have ever had from a single cast point. W. D. MERRICK.

[The HORSE, by Wm. Youatt, a new edition, with numerous illustrations. Together with a general history of the horse; dissertation on the American trotting horse, how trained and jockeyed, an account of his remarkable performances; and an essay on the Ass and the Mule, by J. S. Skinner, assistant Post Master General, and editor of the *Turf Register*.]

We are indebted to Col. Hickman, No. 88, Baltimore street, for a copy of the above work. As its title imports, it is an American reprint. The publishers are Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia. The work of Youatt is esteemed in England as the very best publication on the horse there, and we but echo public sentiment here when we affirm, that, by the labors of its American editor, the *republication* has been rendered infinitely more valuable to the American reader than the original work. Those who know Mr. Skinner, and are acquainted with his able contributions to agricultural interests—his *love*, if we may use the term, for the *Horse*, will say with us, that the American publishers were most fortunate in consigning to him the task of preparing it for the press, as in him they had that double guaranty arising from talents and enthusiasm; and most manfully has Mr. S. met and fulfilled the duties assigned to him; for he has made a book so valuable to every farmer and planter that none should be content until he procures a copy.

The *introductory* remarks by Mr. Skinner, which comprise a history of the Horse in England & America, is written with a propriety of taste, a raciness of style, lucidness of thought, and historical accuracy, that cannot fail to commend it to every reader of judgment. Though our eyes are not as good as they were half a century ago, we took it up a few nights since and waded through the 49 pages of which the *introduction* is comprised before we laid down the book: and, indeed, we would defy any one the least mercurial in his nature to do so, after becoming inoculated with its spirit, until he should have read it through.

The work contains 448 large octavo pages, and treats, as we have before observed, of the history of the horse—as also of his anatomy—of his diseases and remedies: of injuries and diseases of the skull, the brain, the ears and the eyes: the anatomy and diseases of the nose and mouth: the anatomy and diseases of the neck and neighboring parts: in a word of every thing, almost, connected with the horse, his diseases and cures, whether internal or external, his vices and habits; his proper management; a list of the medicines used in the treatment of the diseases of the horse—together with an Essay on the Ass and the Mule by the American editor. The paper, printing, binding and entire getting up of the book, is good and in excellent style—and, as the work itself is of intrinsic value, we recommend every one who may own a horse, or who may feel a *penchant* for that noble animal, to buy a copy.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENT M.

As our correspondent M., with so becoming a grace, bows to our decision as to the proper mode of measuring a furrow slice, it is not our wish to push the matter farther, because where there is no point of controversy left, there can be no room for argument, and it would be but indulging in a spirit of querulousness to preserve a hostile front when one's opponent magnanimously yields to the force of circumstances.

That the plough of which our correspondent writes, will do all that he says of it, we have not the slightest question; for what the eye hath seen the mind can believe, and if we were not to bear testimony to its capacity both in turning in all vegetable matter and pulverizing the ground, we should do violence to our own sense of justice and disobey the plainest dictates of truth.

We sincerely join in the wish expressed by M. that some of the gentlemen named by him, or, indeed, all of

them, would favor us with essays upon the proper method of ploughing; for, of a truth, there is no subject, save that of manuring, in which the interests of farmers are so deeply interested, and we agree with our correspondent in the opinion expressed by him, that depth of ploughing and perfect pulverization, are among the chief elements of good culture, as without plants have both a deep and a fine tilth, it is impossible that they can avail themselves of the entire benefits of the soil, or of those advantages resulting from atmospheric influence. The best land, if not properly ploughed and thoroughly pulverized, affords but an indifferent chance to the rootlets to descend and draw their earthy nutriment from the substances therein deposited, which may be in a condition to dispense it, or to convert, by voltaic action, into pabulum, those other substances which may be there in a state of partial decomposition; nor can badly prepared soil exert its full influence in absorbing from the atmosphere those gaseous bodies, which contribute so largely to the support of plants, and form so essential a portion of their food.

We have no doubt that the compliment which our correspondent pays to the gentleman whom he names, is well deserved, and that he "is destined to become an ornament to the profession," as he may be said to inherit from his grandsires, on both sides of his house, a love for agricultural pursuits; so that, animated by the laudable ambition of youth, and the examples of his progenitors, it would be sadly out of place, to expect him not to succeed, when operating on any portion of the Hampton estate. This effort to economise force, in the diminution of his plough-team, assures us that his labors will be directed by a mind as enterprising as discriminating, as all reduction in such expenditures go to swell the volume of profits, a thing deserving the attention of all, and the more commendable in Mr. H., as the desire of saving is not usually the characteristic of youth.

We have appended our correspondent M.'s note of *correction*, though in justice to ourself we must tell him, that the *errors* are fairly chargeable to his own account, as that which he intended for "*Saul*" in his former communication was so like "*Jacob*," that a Philadelphia lawyer would not have been able to tell the difference—and as to the word which he meant for "*smaller*," it was "*similar*" to all intents and purposes. In reading the proof we tried to decipher its *lines* so as to make it read *smaller*; but we could not, for trace them as we might, they would not make *smaller* any how we could fix it, and as we were bound by rule, to follow copy, though it should take us out of the window, we let it pass for the only thing on God's earth that we could make out of it. But even with "*Jacob*" for "*Saul*" and "*similar*" for "*smaller*," the communication was a very *comely* one, and spoke like a "*pattern card*;" so that, though the cramped chirography of our correspondent was past our finding out, the good sense and beauty of his style, was not marred in the least by the typographical errors which, so unwittingly, were permitted to creep into his communication; for though *Saul* was called *Jacob*, he remains as good a ploughman under the one name as he would have done under the other, and deserves as much credit for his faithfulness during the absence of Mr. T.; and as to the *plough*, though *smaller*, it is *similar*, its size detracting nothing from its lineage, as it was, like Mr. Turnbull's—one of Prouty & Mears' Centre Draughts—and, therefore, identical in principle and consequently similar to, its larger *brother*—or, possibly, we should call it *sister*, as it is a producer.

To the Editor of the *American Farmer*.

SIR: I bow to the decision of the chair: but if, as at Mr. Turnbull's, Mr. Edward Taylor's, Mr. W. G. Howard's or Mr. Myers' I find that three paces of land, each one yard, are turned in nine furrows, how am I to escape the dilemma of conjecturing that each of these furrows was one foot in width? But this is of minor importance

when compared with the mode in which this plough is pulverising the soil at these and other farms where it has already been introduced; if any one will thrust a stick through the upturned furrow from the top to the bottom of it, he will find that the land, measuring 8 or 9 inches in thickness of furrow at the time of ploughing, has been so raised by breaking up and a consequent pulverization, that it will shew a depth of 13 or 14 inches, broken and pulverised to the very bottom, after the manner of spade culture, which is universally admitted to be "the perfection of husbandry": these results, however, are of course not to be expected unless the land is in proper order to be turned, and works well. I wish that some of your intelligent correspondents—a Howard, a Duckett, a Carey or a Turnbull, would give us an essay on the absolute importance of a proper pulverization of the soil. I believe, in this particular we are so defective as to warrant the conclusion, that to this circumstance is to be attributed the very low averages of our grain crops, when the nature of our soil is taken into account—an average that is absolutely appalling not to say discreditable to the talent and circumstances of the landed interest of this part of the country which is so far above the average of most others. And for the furtherance of this object, I would again urge the plan of turning smaller furrows than we have been accustomed to do, considering the plough used by Mr. Turnbull and Mr. W. G. Howard fully sufficient in size for every purpose.

I find that the centre draught plough has been introduced on the noble establishment of Hampton, under the superintendence of a gentleman, Mr. Charles Howard, who is destined to become "an ornament to the profession," his first step being, the very signal one, of taking away just one half the force hitherto in use, namely: in substituting teams of three mules abreast, instead of six! May perfect success attend him in this his laudable undertaking, and be the means of inducing him to grow other "facts" for the good of his country, which, or I am mistaken, he will accomplish by land far more easily and pleasantly than by sea, and quite as honorably to himself and useful to his fellow creatures. Your constant reader, M. Sept. 3d, 1843.

P. S. There are two typographical errors in my last article which are easily rectified; Mr. E. Taylor's plough is "smaller" not "similar," and Mr. Turnbull's man's name is Saul, not Jacob.

The Farmer's Encyclopædia.—The 14th number of this work is before us, filled like those which came before it with most valuable agricultural matter. Among the many interesting articles in the present number there is one upon the value of *night soil* as a manure, the manner of managing it, so as to render it inodorous without impairing its nutritive virtues, the quantities required to fertilize an acre of land, the manner of using it, as well as the duration of its beneficial effects, together with sundry proofs of its virtues as tested by experiments, two of which we will give. They were made by Arthur Young, and here they are:

He marked divisions each of 43 square perches on a summer fallow; the soil a poor blue pebbly gravel, and manured these compartments as follows:

Produce of Wheat per acre.

	bushels.
Soil, simple, (that is, without manure) . . .	12½
Bushels of night soil, . . .	320
do do . . .	240
do do . . .	160
Cubic Yards of compost, . . .	60
do do . . .	23
do do and 1 cubic yard chalk 30	25

In the above experiment made on a poor gravel we find that 320 bushels of night soil trebled the produce of wheat.

Produce of Potatoes on an acre of gravelly loam.

	bushels.
Soil, simple produced, . . .	120
Night Soil 10 wagon loads, each 96 bushels, 600	
" 6 " " " " " " 650	
" 2 " " " " " " 500	
Bones, 10 " " " " " " 650	
" 6 " " " " " " 640	
" 2 " " " " " " 500	
Hog Dung, 60 one-horse cart loads, 480	
" 30 " " " " " " 480	

Yard Compost, 60 one-horse cart loads,	300
" 120 " " " " " " 480	
" 30 " " " " " " 140	

These experiments are eminently useful as they go to establish an important truth, that a wise discretion and judgment should be exerted in the use of manures, as quantity beyond a given point cannot increase the productive capacity of the soil.

FINE SPECIMEN OF WHEAT.

Aylett's, Va. Aug. 27, 1843.

363 Bushels of this wheat is of the English white wheat, and weighed by the patent balances at Aylett's, 64½ lbs. per measured bushel of the Baltimore standard. It was put into my barn immediately after being harvested, and then kept perfectly dry until threshed out upon a plank floor; and you will find upon examination that it is clear of every defect; and as it is of extraordinary good quality, I flatter myself with hopes of your obtaining an extra price for it. I think it not improbable that if some of your Maryland farmers could see this wheat, that they would gladly purchase it for seed. I can confidently recommend it as being of an excellent kind, having cultivated it for several years, and never having failed to make good wheat since I first got this stock. Last year when the crops of wheat in this section were very indifferent in quality, and generally 52 to 56 lbs. per measured bushel, my wheat of this kind, which grew upon fallowed land, weighed 62 lb. to the bushel. You will oblige me, if convenient, by sending a small sample to the editor of the American Farmer—it is a smooth head wheat and quite hardy.

(Signed)

RO: POLLARD,

of Aylett's, King Wm. Co. Va.

The above wheat was sold to J. P. Miller, Spear's whf.

We had the pleasure of receiving a sample of the above wheat from the merchants to whom it was consigned, and seize the occasion to say, that it is as beautiful a specimen of fair, fat and plump wheat as we have seen for many years, and that it should command purchasers as seed wheat, as its extraordinary weight adds much to its value, it being within a fraction of 17 per cent. over the market standard.

It would have afforded us more satisfaction had Mr. P. stated its product per acre.

By the bye, this wheat raised by Mr. Pollard, reminds us of two other crops grown by two other Virginians, and we do say with the more gratification, as these products show that Virginia lands need nothing but good management to place them amongst the most productive in the country.

IMMENSE PRODUCT.—We learn that HILL CARTER, Esq. of Shirley, on James River, (Va.) reaped from 160 acres, 5,280 bushels of wheat, averaging 33 bushels per acre! This is unequalled in Virginia agriculture. His whole crop of wheat (on 270 acres) reached the large quantity of 8,000 bushels, being an average of nearly 30 bushels per acre.

At Westover, the seat of JOHN N. SELDEN, Esq. on James River, 100 acres of wheat averaged 30 bushels per acre; also a noble product.—*Nat. Intell.*

GEORGETOWN, Sept. 8, 1843.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Dear Sir: Your remarks upon what you are pleased to term the "thrust personal" in my communication of the 16th August are judicious enough, and only lack one point necessary to give them a proper application to the case they refer to. Not only "Agricultural controversies" but all other controversies should be conducted with a scrupulous care to avoid irritating language and allusion.

Ridicule! is not reason, nor argument, and when that is employed, the author should not object to having the shaft which he has aimed at his opponent turned upon himself; that which he gives he ought also to be willing to receive.

The purpose of the far-fetched and altogether out-of-the-way "Story" could not have been mistaken by any one. But I assure you it "elicited no angry feeling" with me, nor was the retort designed to produce any such feeling on the part of the relator of the story.

Very respectfully, your ob't. servant,

SAMUEL McKENNY.

For the American Farmer.

MR. EDITOR:—With every thinking man, the great improvements made in Mechanism, and bringing the last into the reach and aid of laboring men, as a powerful auxiliary, is certainly a subject of just congratulation—and although some great mechanical talents are found devoted to wind work and æreal operations, yet the great mass come home to real wants and meet almost every man's condition. Casting our eyes over our extended country, it will strike every observing man, that amongst improvements in mechanism, those in *grinding machinery* and *propelling* them, are of the most interesting. At present there are a number of mills for grinding corn, of every kind—and so simplified and portable that almost any common Farmer or carpenter may have them—but it is evident to every man that farther improvements remain to be effected in the MILL and HORSE power—the last most important, because within the power of almost every man—and it may not be improper to point the attention of our talented mechanics to keep their eyes fixed on the *portable corn grinding mill* and *horse power*. I will venture to assert, that a machine connecting the power and approaching a perfect piece of mechanical invention would be, especially in the South, a perfect high road to wealth, to the inventor. That there is some important defect in the present horse power, I think is fully proved by the fact, that a man with a moderate lever in his hand can with ease turn a large mill stone with rapidity, whereas when the usual Horse powers are added, it requires *two* horses to turn a *small* mill stone. There is some improvement wanting.—I throw out this hint that more competent talents may take up the subject for the public good.

AGRICOLA.

SUCKERING CORN.

Below we give a communication upon this subject, from a correspondent who chooses to assume the signature of "I. S. S." that he may do good in behalf of agriculture without being known; but we will here tell him, that his writings have about them too legible an ear-mark—have too much of the true spice of genius on their face—for him to conceal himself, under any form of incognito he may assume, from any one accustomed to read those of his numerous productions which have enlightened the pages of the agricultural works of our country. We commend his present essay to our readers, and while we invoke him not to suffer his communications to be so angelic in their visitations, we would respectfully suggest, that he should lend the force of his name to whatever he may write. Shakespeare says that "that which we call a rose will smell as sweet by any other name;" now, this, in the gross, is true, but there is that in the former associations of our correspondent with the agriculturists of the country, which would impart more weight to his *real* than to his anonymous cognomen, as there is that about it which has identified it with that impulsive energy now abroad in our land, which, we trust, is destined to work out its redemption from the thralldom of those prejudices of ancient culture, that have heretofore repressed the spirit of improvement.

For the American Farmer.

SUCKERING CORN—I was glad to find in your last, some observations on the effect of suckering corn; but is it not strange, that at this time of day, a matter which one would suppose could be so easily settled by experiment, and which is one of such obvious importance, should yet remain a *question*? For myself I confess that, from reflection, and some little observation, I am inclined to side with the anti-suckering faction—but thank God in this case, as in most others, which either have not been or are not capable of being demonstrated, I do not adhere to my faction, for the time being, with that obstinate tenacity which blinds partizans in religion and politics to the light of truth—I felicitate myself on being either above or below the influence of that vanity or prejudice, which, with some, make it as painful to part with an opinion as to part with a limb—hence, sir, it has sometimes happened that I have really drawn amusement from observing the vexation of some men, "wise in their own conceit," whose theories in agriculture, politics or religion, however paradoxical or absurd, I have refused to contest, on the ground that life is too short, and the sources of unavoidable vex-

ation and trouble too many, to devote even a passing moment to dispute with men of a certain genius, who, as Talleyrand said of the Bourbons, forget nothing and learn nothing—when such men, and you wot of some such not an hundred miles from the Monumental city, say, "Sir, its a cloud!" I make it a rule to say, "its very like a cloud"—If they say its a weazle, I lose no time in agreeing that truly, a weazle it must be!

By the bye, Mr. Editor, there is nothing better calculated to excite our surprise, not to say disgust, than to see writers on *agricultural questions*, betraying ill humor and testiness, at having their theories brought into question. To me there appears to be something in the very nature of the study and the pursuit, which opens a field for argument without excitement—one where, if any where, there may be friction without heat; and he who cannot enter that arena to listen without resentment, and speak without ill humour, should be left to *soliloquize*! But, without knowing what has provoked me, I have wandered from my subject, which was merely to express my concurrence, for the nonce, in the opinion of Mr. Richardson, as to the *inexpediency of suckering corn*; but I have some doubts as to the soundness of his *reasons*, especially as applicable to corn in the Middle and Southern States—My apprehension is, that the injury results, as has been supposed, by the violent disruption of the sucker, at a vital part of the main plant—I feel satisfied that I saw a "cut" of corn destroyed this year by tearing from it, a great number of large suckers, at the commencement of a dry spell—The effect has been, not merely to diminish the ear, and prevent it from perfecting the development of its grain, (for into that I did not examine) but it *turned it yellow*, in other words *fired* the stalk and blades half way up the stalk throughout that cut, and I concluded of course without examination, that the yield of grain must be greatly diminished—with us, however, these suckers would not generally have tasselled out high enough if at all to sprinkle their pollen on the silk of the main stalk.

Very dissimilar indeed is this plant, and the culture of it, where Mr. Richardson resides in Massachusetts, from the corn we grow in the region where your patrons may be supposed, chiefly to reside; in the Middle and Southern States—It is one of the many cases which go to prove the great influence of soil and climate on vegetable physiology—*There* they plant, one might almost say a handful of corn in a hill—To look at a field of it, a southern planter would take the whole field to be suckers—It grows not higher than 4 or 5 feet, and it would seem to be as easy to pass through a field of wheat without breaking it down, as to pass, without doing damage in like manner through a field of "New England" corn. It may be deemed probable that there, the suckers maintain a close contest in their growth with the main stalk, and that the pollen from their tassels may assist in the work of impregnation—Not so, I think, in our State—but as I before said, it may be accounted surprising, that there should be no end to inquiry and discussion on this and so many other points, so susceptible to all appearance, of being determined by actual and careful observation, especially when there are at work among us, such zealous and scientific experimentalists as Doctor Muse; and such schoolmasters abroad as the Carmichaels and the Goldsboroughts. In corroboration of what I have asserted as to the effect of difference of soil, even within districts in which the climate cannot be supposed to vary much, let me quote you a letter from one of the fathers of the revolution—one who deserves to possess the long sought for *elixir vite*, with its power of imparting perpetual life and vigour; one who, in a word, deserves to live forever, were it only because he sets us, in his old age, a noble example of patriotism and disinterestedness, by *continuing to plant timber and fruit trees, and to cultivate flowers*, as if he were in truth to survive the "wreck of matter and the crush of worlds"—You will know that I allude to the venerable T. M. FOREMAN, of Rose Hill, who once wrote me:

"It is a fact indisputable that the apple (and no doubt other fruits) which may be most valuable in one district is good for but little in another—The red streak so highly esteemed in the neighborhood of Baltimore, both for cider and keeping is with me (on the Sassafras in Kent county, Md.) a most worthless fruit. I have two fine healthy trees which produce abundantly their beautiful fruit, yet I have never been able to make a gallon of cider from them, or to keep an apple till the last of November. It is the same with the Cataline and Maiden's Blush, they produce well but not immediately. On the other hand my Newtown pippins are nearly double the size, keep e-

qually well, and are thought to be much higher flavored, than the pippin grown upon Long Island, where it originated."

On the whole, as at present advised, and with my limited opportunities of practical observation, I should say that our corn had better be left, not suckered, being persuaded that any diminution in the quantity of grain, which may result from the nourishment which the suckers draw from the yield, and which might otherwise go to the support of the main plant, would be more than compensated for by the increased quantity of grain, borne by the suckers, small as that might be, by the increased quantity of fodder and by the avoidance of the injury to the main plant to be expected by the violence done to it in the act of tearing off the suckers. At all events, if the suckers are removed, it ought to be done when they are very small.

The removal of suckers from tobacco, operates on a different principle. There the object is the size of the leaf in which, and on their number, the value of the plant consists—hence the necessity of "topping" and "succouring" to enlarge and thicken the leaves.

P. S. Few things are more remarkable than the slowness with which the knowledge of improvements in agricultural machinery makes its way through every country. There is not a word in recommendation of the plough of Prouty & Mears, emphatic as that recommendation is, in your last paper, that has not been proclaimed of it *years ago*; as well by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the best if not the oldest in the U. S., as by individuals—For myself, I have *long considered and pronounced it*, for what my opinion may be worth, as decidedly the best plough that has yet been offered to the American public—I mean of that class of plows for two or more horses. For seeding plows, and ploughs for corn and tobacco, no one in Maryland need go past my old friend Chenoweth. 6th Sept. 1843. I. S. S.

THE COTTON CROP.

Log Hall, Miss. Aug. 21, 1843.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Dear Sir: On the 76th page of your current vol. you have copied a portion of an article that appears on the 247th page of W. F. & G. for 1842. You will please observe my article bears date July 20, 1842. I am thus particular, because your readers not having the W. F. & G. to refer to, will receive a very erroneous impression, one that may do the cotton growers some injury, and prevent them having the advantage that must accrue from a short crop. I must therefore beg of you to notice the mistake in your earliest number.

A friend of mine, at present engaged in the commission business in N. O. who was raised on a farm, afterwards merchandized, until able to plant to some extent, then managed his plantation for a number of years—has been on a short visit to us, on his return from a trip of several hundred miles through this valley of the Mississippi, for the sole purpose of examining crops, and seeing ancient friends. He is therefore well qualified to judge of what he saw, and from his information of other portions of this section, as also of Alabama, Georgia, and S. Carolina, he assures me, that unless he is much deceived, that the present crop cannot come within $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the crop of '42—that is, that 1,800,000 bales will be a full and large estimate. My own information is more limited than usual, I have visited none, and seen but few strangers, together with but few letters from the cotton growing states east of me.

But in this state and Louisiana, the prospect taking all things together seems almost daily to get more and more gloomy—the rust and rot, is almost every where, a very general complaint—then owing to the unprecedented rains of June, July and August, many crops are not clean, nor can be until Capt. Jack Frost comes along. To-day, I have seen a few very diminutive worms on the cotton leaf, not larger than a medium size knitting needle, with myriads of the egg of some insect; if these worms prove caterpillars, and the eggs, from whence they come—and if others are thus, why, sir, the prospect is bad enough to make one who is in debt give up all hope. The crop of '41 only $\frac{1}{4}$ a crop in this section, the crop of '42 selling for an average of about 6 cts. then the crop of '43, if light—

The crop in this place is excellent; I have seen only a portion of two others—my kinsfolk—one was good—excellent, but an overflow has destroyed one-third; the other is indifferent; and if an early frost comes, without

rust or worm, he cannot average three-fourths of a crop.

But sir, I have full reliance on what my friend saw and predicated his opinion on, as also in this section—the best portion of this county—together with information from Adams and Jefferson, and I give as my own opinion that we cannot expect, from *present evils*, to furnish our proper portion of 1,800,000 bales (18 hundred thousand).

Will you, sir, indulge me a little in my "cyphering" predilections? On the first of July, 1842, there were stocks on hand to the amount of 645,000 Bales.

The crop of 1842 is estimated to have been in round numbers, 2,400,000

Which gave amount for 1843 of 3,045,000

A startling amount truly, and no wonder the prices ruled down to a less rate than within my memory. This, together with scarcity of money, and troubles in China, stopping of manufactories, stocks on hand, &c. would almost astonish one, that our product commanded a purchaser at any price.

Let us now examine our present prospects: Stock on hand July 1, '43, 912,000 Bales.

This crop, if we estimate fairly, say 1,800,000

Added together will give for the consumption of '44, 2,712,000

The China difficulty is settled, to England's advantage, another immense country opened for trading, which even if cotton goods be not required, it must react on cotton favorably, money in greater abundance than since America needed any, capitalists not able to invest it, manufactories in the United States and England reopening after being closed for years, stocks of goods on hand greatly reduced, and a deficit in our product enough to take off the increased stock on hand for '43 over '42.

Can we, in the face of these matters, hope for an improvement over '42? If the crop of '43 falls under two million of bales, prices must improve; if it falls short of eighteen hundred thousand bales, I think a fair average crop must bring 10 cts.; and if two hundred thousand short of this, speculation will take it up. The only thing that can give this portion of Mississippi a fair crop, is a late fall; the present appearance of dry weather putting an end to rot and rust, and we have no worms—the latter have done great injury below already—my nearest neighbor has had a small field almost stripped by the cut worm in July—a thing I never knew before—and these minute worms on my leaf bodes no good, rely on it.

If Daniel O'Connell effects any marked good for Ireland—and he will, as sure as we live, will not that give an impetus to all trade?

I am, dear sir, truly your well wisher in one common cause, M. W. PHILLIPS.

P. S. Our crops of corn promise equally as well as last year, where they were cleaned out before wet weather set in; mine will be larger.

Cotton Crop of 1843.—The Charleston Courier has the following remarks relative to the Cotton crop of the present year:—"With regard to the prospects of the Cotton crop of the current year, it is too early to advance an opinion with any degree of certainty, as to its probable yield—one thing, however, is certain, the plant has been seriously affected, first by an unusually backward spring, and secondly by the heavy rains during the months of July and August, which have prevailed to a greater or less extent throughout the cotton region; and the crop is consequently some weeks behind that of the previous years, which has already caused much speculation relative to the growth of 1843, some placing it as low as 1,500,000 while others estimate it from 1,600,000 to 2,000,000. It must be borne in mind, however, that these estimates are based upon the vicissitudes the plant has to undergo during the fall months. Much will depend on the period when frost is experienced, which time alone will develop."

EAST INDIA COTTON.—The cessation of hostilities in China caused a decrease in the exports of East India Cotton to England, which had become much greater than usual on account of the war which closed the Chinese market. From January to May last this diminution in the receipts of India cotton in Great Britain was marked. But since the month of May it appears that the quantity of this article in the English ports has increased as compared with the imports of last year. The accounts state that between the 19th of May and the 22nd of July, 1842, there were imported into Liverpool, 38,374 bales of East

India cotton; and between the 19th of May and the 22d of July, 1843, there were imported 43,344 bales. Here is an increase of 4960 bales, notwithstanding the demand of other and more accessible markets in China.

In view of these facts the Boston Atlas predicts that we shall see East India cotton driving America out of the English market, while Texas and Jamaica cotton will be knocking at our own doors.

The intelligence received of late from the East Indies seems to be unfavorable as it regards the success of the experiment to cultivate American cotton in that country. There is no doubt, however, of the increased culture of the native plant. Whether it will happen that the India product will drive our own staple out of the English market or not, it must at all events be apparent that the large supplies furnished by India cannot but affect the prices of the article. Nor is India the only country which is adding largely to the annual aggregate of the cotton crop of the world, Egypt, Brazil, Jamaica, Texas—all are enlarging the growth of this staple. Our Southern States have formidable competitors in these various countries, and there is not one of them probably which would not be favored by British policy sooner than our own, if sufficient supplies for the British market could be obtained from them.—*Balt. American*.

ABORTION IN COWS.

We give the following letter, received by Mr. Prentice of Mount Hope, from Prof. Grice, veterinary surgeon, of New York, on this subject. Believing that a change of pasture would prove beneficial, Mr. Prentice some time since sent a large portion of his beautiful herd of Durham cows to the north part of the State, whence we trust they will ere long return in a sound and healthy condition.—*Albany Cul.*

New-York, June 27, 1843.

SIR—I should have written to you before this, but absence from the city and a press of business have prevented.

After much mature deliberation on the obscure cause of abortion which your cows have been subject to, I think I arrived at a satisfactory conclusion as to the cause. In taking into consideration the luxuriant state of the soil caused by animal matters employed to effect that purpose, and knowing the decomposition which they undergo, also the new compounds which they form, I hesitate not to say that *ergot of rye* has located itself among the grasses; and as we know it has a specific action on the womb, causing an expulsion of its contents, it has fully confirmed my first diagnosis. I have availed myself of the knowledge of the first chemists: they at first seemed at a loss; but when I suggested to them my views, they unanimously agreed with me. Two opinions have been advanced respecting this substance: my own opinion is that it is a fungus which locates itself on the stems of different grasses. The ergot which is used for medical purposes, is of a violet color, the inside white. The active principle, it seems to me, resides in its *outer* tunic; and this may be washed off by the rain, in wet seasons it is not productive of so much mischief.

In giving you my advice, the only plan I could at this moment suggest for the removal of the evil, would be the immediate change of pasture for the cows; also that the lands should be broken up for one season, so that the roots of the grass may decompose, and an entire change be effected in the vegetable process.

The Cheraw Gazette states that, in addition to the advantages of the TOMATO for table use, the vine is of great value as food for cattle, especially cows. It is stated that a cow fed on tomato vines will give more milk, and yield butter of a finer flavor, and in greater abundance, than on any other long food ever tried. It is thought, too, that more good food for cattle, and at less expense, can be raised from a given quantity of ground planted with tomatoes than from any other vegetable known in the Southern country.

How to make an unproductive Fruit Tree Bear.—A lady of our acquaintance took us into her garden a few days ago, where we were shown an apple tree which, she informed us, had been planted for ten or more years, but had never before borne any fruit. In looking over an old volume, she accidentally met with what purported to be a remedy for this unproductiveness, which was simply to cut from each limb, close to where it diverges from the trunk, a piece of bark about four inches round the limb,

and one inch in width, and immediately replace it by tying it on rag until it adhered again. Early in the spring she tried the experiment upon the tree we speak of, leaving however two or three limbs untouched. The result is, that it is now filled with apples, which bid fair to ripen finely; but it is worthy of remark, that only on those limbs which had been cut is the fruit to be seen. The operation is very simple; and, as it has proved successful in this instance, we have no hesitation in recommending its trial in similar cases.—*Reading Gazette*.

ACID IN SOILS.—The following may prove an interesting fact to those engaged in the investigation of this subject. Nine years ago, Dr. Button of Newark, Wayne county, N. Y., laid down in a ditch about two feet deep, a lead pipe for the conveyance of the water of a spring, on a hill distant about 150 rods from his dwelling house, to which the water was brought. The water flowed freely till the last spring, when becoming obstructed, the pipe was examined. Large portions of it on the hill side below the spring, were found much corroded, in some places quite through the pipe, which caused the obstruction. On this hill side, sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*) grew in great abundance, and generally the most so near the corroded parts. No sorrel grew on any other part of the ground where the pipe was laid, and no other part of the pipe was in the least degree affected, but appeared as when first laid down. J. J. T.

Macedon, 8 mo., 1843.

[*Alb. Cul.*

Erratum.—In the 10th line from the top of page 125, of our last paper, in our reply to Mr. Eastman, the word "exhibition" occurs; it was written "inhibition" and should have been so printed.

W.H.KEEVIL.



MARKET STREET

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNTRY,

IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A FINE HAT AND SAVE ONE DOLLAR, you should purchase at "KEEVIL'S" CELEBRATED HAT STORE,

74 BALTIMORE ST. ONE DOOR EAST OF HOLLIDAY ST.

Established A. D. 1837.

FOR THE SALE OF "ONE PRICE" HATS,

AS FOLLOWS.—

Baltimore made French style Silk (fur body) \$2 50
Fine black Russia, an elegant article, 3 00
Do black Cassimer 3 50
Best quality Nutria Beaver, very light, of unsurpassed beauty and texture. 4 00

NO TWO PRICES—NO ABATEMENT—SALES FOR CASH.

Look well and remember the name,

July 26th

KEEVIL & CO.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.



We beg leave to inform the Farmers in general of this County, and of those on the Eastern and Western Shores, North and South Carolina, that we have opened an AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, at No. 7 BOWLY'S WHARF, where we will at all times supply Farmers with one of the best articles in this market. We will fill orders, and supply country merchants at the lowest cash prices, and at the shortest notice,—we have on hand AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions, among which rank the economical WILEY PLOUGHS, and the MINOR and HORTON PLOUGH, so celebrated in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. These are the cheapest Ploughs to the Farmer that have ever yet been invented—they leave the earth in perfect order for seeding. The Shear is so constructed as to have a double

point and edge. Our Castings are of the Composition metal manufactured at the North, and is allowed by some of our most experienced farmers to wear three times as long as those manufactured here.

We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGH CASTINGS, PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, Two Horse-power Endless Chain THRESHING MACHINES, WHEAT FANS, GRAIN CRACKLES, MOWING SNEATHS and SCYTHES, STRAW and HAY CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, revolving HORSE RAKES. Also, other Implements and Tools used in farming. We also keep GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS.

Baltimore, July 26, 1843.

JAMES HUEY & CO.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.

fe 23

WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Sept. 12, 1843.

PROVISIONS—		Cattle— 425	
Beef, Balt. mess, \$10a10	Butter, Glades, No. 1,	head offered	on Monday, all
Do. do. No. 1, 9a9	Do. do. 2,	which were	readily sold,
Do. prime, a	Do. do. 3,	prices ranging	from 2 to 42.
Pork, mess 11 a	Do. Western 2, 8a	25 per 100lbs.	on the hoof,
Do. No. 1 10 a	Do. do. 3, a6	which is equal	to \$14.75 net
Do. prime 9 25	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 7a7	as in quality,	showing little
Do. cargo, none	Do. do. 2, none	change.	
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb. a	Do. Western, 1, 7a7		
Do. middlings, " a	Do. do. 2,		
Do. shoulders, " a	Do. do. bbls 1, 6 a		
Do. asst'd, West. 4 1/4	Cheese, casks, 6 1/2		
Do. hams, 5a7	Do. boxes, 6 1/2		
Do. middlings, 4 1/4	Do. extra, 10a20		
Do. shoulders, 3 1/2			
COTTON—		Flour— De-	
Virginia, 6 a 7	Tennessee, lb. 7a	mand small;	holders of Ho.
Upland, 6 a 7	Alabama, 7 a 8	st. not anxious	to sell for less
Louisiana, 7 a 8	Florida, 7a7 1/2	than \$4.75 for	good mixed
North Carolina, 7 a	Mississippi	brands. The	receipt price
LUMBER—		Grain— The	
Georgia Flooring 12a15	Joists & Se'ling, W.P. 7a10	receipts are of	prime lots in
S. Carolina do 9a11	Joists & Se'ling, Y.P. 7a10	good condition	which are in
White Pine, pann' 125a27	Shingles, W.P. 2a9	is unsettled.	
Common, 20a22	Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a9.00		
Select Cullings, 14a16	Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75		
Common do 8a10	Laths, split, 50a 1.00		
MOLASSES—		Live Hogs,	
Havana, 1st qu. gl 20a	New Orleans 28a	have advanc'd	in price, being
Porto Rico, 27a28	Gundaloupe & Mart 19a	few in market	—sales at \$5.
English Island, 28a36	Sugar House, 28a36	A parcel thin	in flesh \$4.50;
TOBACCO—		Tobacco— The	
Common 2 1/2 a 3 1/2	Yellow, 8 a10	demand for	Md. tobacco
Brown and red, 4 a 5	Fine yellow, 12a14	has been fair	throughout the
Ground leaf, 6 a 7	Virginia, 4 a 9	week; sales	are readily ef-
Fine red 6 1/2 a 8	Rappahannock, 3 a 7	fected at for-	mer rates; com-
Wrappery, suitable	Kentucky, 13 a11	mon and infe-	
for segars, 8a13	St. Domingo, 15 a38		
Yellow and red, 7a10	Cuba, 15 a38		
PLASTER PARIS—		Wool—	
Cargo, pr ton cash 2.87a	Ground per bbl. 1.00a	WASHED.	
SUGARS—		UNWASHED.	
Hav. wh. 100lbs 9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a8.00	Saxony, 33a35	Saxony and Merino 16a18
Do. brown a7.50	Brazil, white, 7.75a8.25	Full Merino, 30a33	Common, to 1/2 blood, 14a17
Porto Rico, 7.25a8.00	Do. brown, Lump, lb. c.	3-4 blood do. 27a30	Pulled, 50a53; mid. to good 4a6; good 6.50a8; fine 8a12.
New Orleans, 6.75a7.25		1-2 do do 24a27	Sales of Ohio are freely making at former rates.
FLOUR— We quote		1-4 and common, 18a20	
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl. \$4.75		Tub washed, 18a20	
Do. City Mills, 4.62a			
Do. Susquehanna, 4.62a			
Rye, first 3.12a 3 1/2			
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl. a 2.94			
Do. per hhd. \$13.3			
GRAIN—		CANDLES—	
Wheat, white, p bu. 105	Peas, black eye, 112	Mould, common, 9a10	Sperm, 28a29
" best Pa. red 95a	Clover seed, store a	Do. choice brands, 10 1/2	Wax, 60a65
" ord. to pri. Md 80a97	Timothy do 2.25a2.77	Dipped, 8a 9	
Corn, white, 47a48	Flaxseed, rough st. p. 1.37		
" yellow Md. 48a49	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25		
Rye, Pa. 56a	Ship Stuff, bus. 20a22		
Oats, Md. 21a22	Brown Stuff, 14a15		
Beans, 112a	Shorts, bushel, 10a		
COFFEE—		RAISINS— Malaga bunch, box, 1 60a1 65	
Havana, 7 a 8	Java, lb. 10 a12	FEATHERS— per lb. 26a30	
P. Rico & Laguay. 7 1/2 a 8	Rio, 7 1/2 a 8		
St. Domingo, 6 a 6 1/2	Triage, 3 1/2 a 4 1/2		

SEED WHEAT, RYE, CLOVER, TIMOTHY SEED, &c.

Mediterranean }
Blue Stem } Seed Wheat.
Red Chaff }
White Smooth }
White Bearded }

New RYE.
100 bushels CLOVER SEED.
50 " New TIMOTHY SEED.
50 " New ORCHARD GRASS.
78 " Herd GRASS,

For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by T. W. & L. LEVERING,
who will purchase the various kinds Wheat suitable for seed.
sep 16 3t

BERKSHIRE BOAR & SOW.

The undersigned is authorized to sell a Berkshire Sow, about 24 years old, and a Boar 2 years old, at a price which would make it an object for any farmer to buy, who may be desirous of procuring the breed. They were bred by Col. Bement, proceed from his best stock, and were selected with care. The sow has proved herself a good breeder and nurse, and the pigs of the boar attest his efficiency to perpetuate his generous race, in all the vigor of constitution and beauty of form, for which the Berkshires have been so remarkable, and which have made them such decided favorites with good judges.
se 6 S. SANDS.

MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power 35
Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour, 35 to 40
Corn Shellers, stationing from 30 to 300 bushels an hour, 15 to 75
Portable and Stationary Horse Powers 75 to 150
Self-sharpening hand Mills, a superior article, 12
Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives, 20 to 35
Mill, carry log, and other screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4
horse power. Any other machines built to order.

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denny, Seedsman, Baltimore; J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,
JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir: Knowing that you feel an interest in hearing of all the improvements that are essential to the benefit of the farmers and planters generally, we take great pleasure in stating to you, that we have just seen one of James Murray's Corn Crushers in operation at his shop south of the Basin, driven by a small Steam Engine of two-horse power, grind one bushel of ears of corn in five minutes, with the greatest ease, and finer than we have seen by any machine for the same purpose.

Respectfully, yours,

ALEX. GOULD, jr. Baltimore.
B. D. TOWNSEND,
FREDK. COOK,
GODDARD RABORG,
JACOB GRUVER.

Baltimore, Aug. 31, 1843.

sep 6

1v



PEACH AND PEAR TREES.

The subscriber is prepared to supply Peach Trees of the choicest kinds, surpassed by none in the U. States, and of the earliest to the latest kinds, which he is enabled to sell at the very low rate of 12 1/2 cents per tree, if packed an extra charge.

He can also supply a few very choice Pear Trees at 50 cts. per tree—and in the Fall will be able to furnish any quantity required of many kinds.

Catalogues furnished on application at the Farmer office. Entire reliance may be placed on the genuineness of these trees, and of their being of the choicest kinds.
ap 12 S. SANDS.

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Having accumulated a large stock of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, at my kilns on the Potomac River, I beg leave to say to the Farmers and Planters generally, and more especially to those who are anxious to improve their lands, and have been deterred from doing so by the scarcity of money and low prices of their produce, that I will sell them lime, delivered on board of vessels at the kilns, either at Lancaster's Tide Mill, near the mouth of the Wicomico River; Lower Cedar Point, or Pickewaxin Creek, at 6 1/2 Cents per bushel, payable March 1st, 1844, (if ordered, deliverable between this date and 1st of August next,) or I will deliver it on the above terms, charging in addition the customary freight, which must in all cases be cash. Orders addressed to me, at *Millwright's Office, Charles County, Md.*, will receive prompt attention from
WM. M. DOWNING.
ja 25 6m

GERMAN WHEAT, &c.

We have just received a Lot of this valuable variety of Seed Wheat, from Dr. J. E. Mose, of Cambridge, Md. It is represented to be 10 days earlier than the Mediterranean, to resist the fly, and full as productive as the best varieties. Price \$1.50 per bush. Also, —TIMOTHY ORCHARD & HERDS GRASS, CLOVER, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED, &c.
Sep. 6, 1843. R. SINCLAIR & Co.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUMSTONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel in hds. or at \$1 per bbl.
aug 30 E. J. COOPER, City Block, Baltimore.

GERMAN, MEDITERRANEAN, OR FLY-PROOF WHEAT.

The subscriber will receive orders for this wheat at \$2 per bushel.
an 30 S. SANDS, Farmer Office.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders as soon as they shall have decided on procuring machines to cut the next year's crop: by doing so, they will enable the subscriber to make preparations early in year with confidence, so that none may be disappointed at harvest time, as has been the case for several years past by delaying to apply for them in season. His former practice will be steadily adhered to of making no more machines than are ordered, lest a failure of the next year's crop should leave a large number on his hands, unsold, which his circumstances will not allow. It is hoped that the great success which has attended the machines made for the last harvest will remove every doubt of their great value. Several persons have cut as high as 20 acres in a day with the last improved machines, while one gentleman with one of the old machines cut his entire crop of 72 acres in less than five days, without having a cradle in the field.

The greatest objection ever made to the machine was its heavy bearing on the shaft horse; this has been entirely removed by adding a pair of forward wheels to support the front of the machine, and a driver's seat at an extra expense of 20 dollars.

CORN & COB CRUSHER

The subscriber's Corn & Cob crusher which obtained the first premium over several competitors at the late Fair of the N. York State Agricultural Society held at Albany, N. Y. and is so highly recommended in the public prints, by farmers who have used them, will be kept constantly on hand for sale.

no 9

OBED HUSSEY

HARVEST TOOLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No. 60 Light st. Baltimore.

Offer for sale at reduced prices,

Grain and Grass Seythes Wheat Fans, several most appropriate sizes and patterns
Grass and Grasses with scythes complete Scythes, Stones, Rifles, Scythes Nibs and Rings
Grain Cradles, wood braced do iron braced Cradlers' Hammers
Sickles, German and American

ALSO,

HORSE POWERS for two or more horses

THRASHING MACHINES, made on the spike principle, very strong and durable

Straw Carriers to attach to do.

Those Threshers and Horse Powers are now so generally used and approved of by farmers in Maryland, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing in regard to their merits. Those however who have not had an opportunity of seeing them in operation are referred to the following gentlemen who have our Threshers and Powers in use, viz.
Col. Jno. Mercer, near Annapolis Henry Fite, Baltimore Co.
Col. Boyle, do Dr. A. Tyson do
B. D. Hall, do Moses Potter do
Mr. Hopkins, do Jas. Rittenhouse do
Wm F. Rennoe and R. B. Posey, St. Mary's co.

About 350 more names can be given from gentlemen in different parts of this and other states, many of whom have been using our machines since 1838.
R. S. jr. & Co.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE WANTED.

A pure bred Ayrshire Bull and Cow, each about 3 years old, are wanted—Any one having fine animals of this description for sale may probably find a purchaser at reasonable prices at this office.

CHINA & BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Any one having a pure China Boar or Sow for sale may hear of a purchaser at a fair rate. Also wanted a Boar and two Sows of pure blooded Berkshires about twelve months old—none but animals of the very best description will answer. Apply at this office.

HARVEST TOOLS.

JONA. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, has in store, Wolf's superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, Grain and Grass Seythes, warranted superior quality.—Also, steel and wood Hay Forks; Hay Rakes, of different qualities; Grass Seeds; Weeding Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Chopping Axes, &c. &c.

Likewise, Threshing Machines and Horse Powers, for two or four horses, equal to any machines of the kind in use. Also, on hand, a large supply of his superior patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters, at reduced prices, both for the wood and iron frames; Corn Shellers; Corn and Tobacco Cultivator, plain and expanding, and of superior quality. His stock of PLOUGHS on hand is extensive, embracing a great variety of all sizes, with cast and wrought iron shares, including his newly invented patent and premium PLOUGH, with iron beam, and self sharpening point, greatly simplified. His stock of Plough Castings, on hand is also large, and of superior quality, superior as he believes to any ever before made in this State. He has patterns that are highly approved for Horsepowers and Threshing Machines, from which he will furnish castings on reasonable terms, to those that wish to manufacture those Machines.

The above named articles will be sold at wholesale and retail for cash, or approved city acceptances, at prices to suit the exigencies of the times.

In store, Landreth's superior Garden SEEDS, of last year's growth.
ma 22

MORTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED,

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, and Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorthest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.
R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

AULT'S FIRST RATE ENGLISH CABBAGE SEEDS.

Just received from Mr. J. J. Ault, Horticultural Seedsman, near London, our usual supply of first rate Early and Late CABBAGE SEEDS, of the following kinds, viz. Bullock's Heart, Early York, large York, Early Harvest, Early Birmingham, large Imperial, large Drum Head, large Flat Dutch, &c. The time to sow

these seeds is from 10th to the 20th September. Printed directions for the proper soil and cultivation of these cabbage, will be given gratis with each parcel of seeds. They are of last year's growth and in most excellent order having been on the water only 13 days in the steam-ship to Boston, and are warranted equal to the seed we have been selling in this city for the last 20 years.

Also, early and late Cauliflower, Cape Brocoli, &c. &c. For sale wholesale and retail by
SAML AULT & SON,
au 23 4t cor. Calvert and Water sts.

NEW PATENT PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN has great pleasure in inviting the attention of the public to a newly improved PLOUGH invented by his plough-maker Mr. George Cleary. Though this plough is very simple in its construction, it combines some very valuable improvements which he has reason to believe will be highly appreciated by every good ploughman.
au 16

SEED WHEAT.

4 to 500 bushels pure Washington White Wheat, free from impurities of all sorts, particularly of Smut, for sale by
N. H. R. DE COURSEY,
Wye Landing, near Easton, Talbot co. Md.
au 9 tf

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD,

Which teaches how to make vegetable manure without the aid of live stock, in from 15 to 30 days, by a course of humid fermentation set into action at a cost of from 50 cts. to \$4.

And also to make Compost in a few days. And how to make a rich fertilizing liquid called "purin," having all the strength without the acrid qualities of urine.

With the view of graduating the cost, to the quantity of land upon which it may be desired to use the method, the following scale of prices has been adopted, viz:

For Gardens of any extent	- - -	\$6 00
Farms up to 100 acres	- - -	10 00
Farms from 100 to 200 acres	- - -	15 00
do from 200 to 300 do	- - -	18 00
do from 300 to 400 acres	- - -	20 00
do over 400 acres in any one farm	- - -	25 00

By the remittance of the sum here specified, a copy of the method will be sent by mail or in any other mode proposed by the purchaser.

All letters of inquiry must be post paid.

ABBETT & CO., Baltimore,
Proprietors of the patent right for the Southern & Western States.

The publisher of any newspaper who is following agricultural pursuits, by giving our advertisement insertion to the amount of a single method of any extent which he may want, and sending to us a copy of each number containing it, shall have for his own exclusive use a copy of the method remitted to him by mail or otherwise as he may order.
jy 26 A. & CO.

The patrons of the American Farmer and others will have their orders for rights and directions for using the above process, supplied by enclosing the cash, post paid, to
S. SANDS.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber offers for sale Berkshire Pigs, 2 to 4 months old from the piggery of Messrs. Gorsuch, and others of the best breeders in Maryland, at \$12 1-2 deliverable in this city, or \$15 cased with feed for any port on the coast of the U.S. m 29 SANDS.

POUDRETTE AS A MANURE FOR FALL, OR WINTER CROPS.

The value of Poudrette as a manure for Corn, and other Spring crops is now well understood—but some yet doubt as to its efficacy or value, on crops which are exposed to the rains, snows and frosts of winter. Those who have used it on Wheat and Rye consider it equally as valuable for winter, as for spring crops—and it is very desirable to have the question thoroughly tested at the earliest period—and therefore the manufacturer offers to furnish seven barrels, delivered on board ship, for ten dollars, until 1st October next.
New York, July 20, 1843. au 2 7t D. K. MINOR.